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RURAL DISTRICT OF SHEPTON MALLET

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1960





S H E P T O N M A L L E T

R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

(Including the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector)

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST D E C E M B E R, 1960.

-O-O-O-O-O-

Highfield House,
Park Road,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

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"Merrymead"
Charlton Road,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.

June, 1961.

TO THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SHEPTON MALLET.

Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,

I beg to lay before you my Annual
Report for the year 1960.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman,
Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

F.R. BUCKLER,
Medical Officer of Health.



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SHEPTON MALLET RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS - 1960.

DR. F.R. BUCKLER, L.R.C.P., D.C.H.

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR & HOUSING OFFICER.

J.J. LAWRENCE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I.

& S.I.E.J. Board., Cert. Meat & Other Foods.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

A.J. PAGE, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J. Board.,
Cert. Meat & Other Foods.

D.R. BURTON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.,
Board., Dip. Meat & Other Foods.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.

T.W. FOSTER.

PART-TIME RODENT OPERATOR.


W.J. PALMER.

DUTIES OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS INCLUDE;

Sanitary & Housing Administration, Meat & Food Inspection,
Control of Refuse Collection & Disposal, Salvage, Council House
Administration (Letting & Control of Tenancies) and Rodent
Control.

COMMITTEES DEALING WITH MATTERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Health Committee. Housing Committee.



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1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres).	47,167.
Population (mid-year 1960)...	10,220.
Rateable Value.	£77,323.
Produce of a Penny Rate (Estimated)	£303.

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

(A) BIRTHS.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Total.	78	77
Legitimate..	77	77
Illegitimate	1	0

Stillbirths.

Total.	0	1
Legitimate..	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0

(B) DEATHS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Deaths from all causes.	151	73	78

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :-

(a) From Sepsis. ... 0

(b) From Other Causes. ... 0

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age :-

	Males.	Females.
Total.	1	1
Legitimate..	1	1
Illegitimate	0	0
Deaths of Infants under One Week		1
Deaths of Infants from One to Four Weeks (inclusive)..		0
Deaths of Infants from One to Six Months.. ...		1
Deaths of Infants from six to twelve months ...		0
Total		<u>2</u>
Deaths from Measles (all ages).		0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)		0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years)		0

There has not been any excessive mortality during the year; in fact, the number of deaths of Infants under one year of age is still small.

The Chief Causes of Death were :-

Heart Disease & Diseases of the Circulatory System.	59
Cancer.	26
Inter-Cranial Vascular Lesions.	24
Old Age.	9

In All Causes of Death :-

Those dying between the ages of 75 & 80 were ...	31
Those dying between the ages of 81 & 85 were ...	30
Those dying between the ages of 86 & 90 were ...	9

Those dying above the age of 90 were. ... 12

Thus the total of deaths above the age of 75 years were
82 or 54.6% of the total deaths.

3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Cases Admitted to Isolation Hospitals</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Measles. ...	11	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	1	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	7	-	-
Pneumonia. ...	7	-	-
Scarlet Fever. ...	3	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia...	-	-	-
Food Poisoning. ...	-	-	-
Tuberculosis.			
(a) Respiratory.	4	3	-
(b) Non-Respiratory.	1	-	-
	<u>34</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

The notification of Infectious Diseases in the
District by Medical Practitioners was satisfactory.

4. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No cases notified.

5. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Nothing to note.

6. SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS
AND
OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE IN THE DISTRICT.

A. Professional Nursing in the Home :-

(1) General :- There are 9 Nurses in the District engaged in general district work, who are affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and between them they cover the whole district.

(11) For Infectious Diseases :- Cases of Infectious Disease are either nursed by their relatives or by nurses obtained from Nursing Homes or Hospitals outside the District.

B. Midwives.

There are 9 Certified Midwives practising in the District.

C. Clinics & Treatment Centres. None in the District.

D. Hospitals situated in the District. None.

E. Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children. None in the District.

F. Ambulance Facilities.

(i) For Infectious Cases - None in the District.

(ii) For Non-Infectious Cases & Accidents - The Motor Ambulance provided by the County Council and kept at the Ambulance Station, Commercial Road, Shepton Mallet, (Tel. 2242), is used when necessary.

G. Scabies.

No cases of scabies have been brought to my notice.

7. MINISTRY OF HOUSING & LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENQUIRIES IN RESPECT
OF SEWERAGE OR WATER SUPPLIES.

See report of Senior Public Health Inspector.

8. HOUSING.

For details see the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

9. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

(a) Privately owned - One at Downside College, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.

Water - Main.

Treatment - Re-circulation, filtration and automatic
chlorination.

The estimated average number of bathers daily during the season is not known as this is a private swimming pool for scholars at Downside College only. No samples taken.

(b) Owned by Local Authority - None.

10. Health Visitors.

Miss. M.E. Horrell and Mrs. R.D. Grindrod are the two Health Visitors.

11. LABORATORY WORK.

Examinations of bacteriological and pathological specimens are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Bath and considerable use of this laboratory has been made during the year.

A supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin is kept by Messrs. Boots (Chemist) and Miss. Watkins (Chemist) at Shepton Mallet, and can be obtained by Practitioners on the National Health Prescription Form.

12. FOOD POISONING.

No Cases Notified.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A) GENERAL

The year 1960 saw the introduction with the passing of the Caravan Sites & Development Act, 1960, of new legislation dealing with caravan sites - individual vans and camps. The Act provided for joint consideration of applications by the District Council and the Planning Authority and the Minister hoped that these two authorities would liaise closely. The coming into force of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, showed an attempt to control and minimise the effects of noise which in many cases in this day and age is having an adverse effect on the population. The Act, however, is not clear cut and its efficacy in dealing with noise nuisances remains to be tested.

1960 saw a further recurrence of flooding and although the District did not suffer severe flooding generally there were instances of local flooding due to the inadequacy of streams to carry the torrential rainfall which occurred. Such flooding, however, quickly abated.

As the Section of my report on Sewerage shows 1960 was a year in which the Council gave great consideration to the provision of modern sewerage in the larger built up areas of the District. The Council, mindful of the need of the larger built up areas for modern sewerage facilities, found great difficulty in carrying out their wishes owing to the extremely high cost of such schemes and had to bear in mind the effect of such high costs on the rates of the District.

(B) WATER SUPPLIES.

(1) Public Main Supplies.

The Council's Water Undertaking was duly handed over to the Bristol Water Works Company on 1st April, 1960 and from that date the Bristol Water Works Company assumed the role of suppliers of water for the Rural District.

During the year all premises at Oakhill (in Ashwick Parish) which were supplied with unchlorinated water from the "Little London" source have been reconnected to mains which derive their treated supply from the Stoke Bottom sources. The cost of this improvement was £250. There were no shortages of water in the public main supplies during 1960. Untreated water supplied to part of the parish of West Bradley from the source at West Bradley again proved at times to be subject to seasonal surface pollution but it is understood that this supply is shortly to be abandoned.

Sampling of the Public Main Supplies has been carried out by the Bristol Water Works Company with the following results :-

(a) Chlorinated Water.

Number of Samples taken.....	118
Satisfactory.....	114
Unsatisfactory.....	4

(b) Untreated Water.

105 samples of untreated water were examined many of which showed evidence of contamination but all are afterwards treated. 9 samples of Public Main Water were taken for chemical analysis during the year and in all cases the results showed the water to be satisfactory in purity but very hard. This hardness is mainly

temporary - that is, due to the presence of bicarbonates of lime and magnesium which are precipitated when the water is boiled.

The water supplies of the district are not known to have any dissolving effects on lead.

Thanks are expressed to the Bristol Water Works Company for information regarding the public water supplies.

(2) Private Main Supplies.

Water is supplied from private mains in some Hamlets and areas in the district.

Little progress was made during the year to have Public Main Supplies made available in Crammore, Waterlip and the "Waggon & Horses" area of Doultling. Negotiations between the Bristol Water Works Company and the owners of the existing private main supplies were protracted. In August the Council requested the Bristol Water Works Company to supply particulars of a scheme to provide an adequate and wholesome water supply for these areas and in September the Company produced particulars of a scheme to cost £9,589. The Company required a revenue of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$, namely £1,199 while estimated annual revenue was computed at £393, leaving a deficiency of £806 which the Council would have to guarantee for a period of twelve years. The Council in October agreed to seek the consent of the County Council, for the purposes of their scheme of contributions, to the acceptance of the proposals of the Bristol Water Works Company. The 1000 gallon tank provided at Waterlip as an emergency supply continued in use during 1960.

Samples of water taken from the Private Main Supplies in the District gave the following results :-

Number of samples taken.....	22
Satisfactory.....	10
Unsatisfactory.....	12

(3) Individual Private Supplies.

209 houses in the district are still supplied from individual wells or springs but in most cases these are in outlying areas where main supplies are not available.

Samples were taken from these supplies with the following results :-

Number of samples taken.....	44
Satisfactory.....	13
Unsatisfactory.....	31

Action was taken as far as possible with regard to the unsatisfactory supplies.

(4) Sources of Supply to the Houses in the District.

Table A on page 36 shows the nature of the supply to the houses in each parish. It will be seen that of 3,215 houses in the district 2,859 (88.9%) have a piped supply of water either from a public main or a private main, 147 (4.6%) have to rely on standpipes for their supply of water, 179 (5.6%) have spring or well water laid on internally and 30 (1.0%) of the houses have to rely on an outside well or spring. The majority of these 30 houses with an outside well or spring are unfit and will be dealt with under Slum Clearance Procedure.

During the year 2 houses were connected to a main piped supply. The number of houses relying on a standpipe supply was reduced by 8, the number having an internal supply of water from a well or spring remained unchanged and the number of houses relying on an outside well or spring was reduced by 6.

These reductions were the result of Slum Clearance and voluntary efforts on the part of the owners.

Table B on page 37 (Sanitary Facilities of Houses) shows that 2,615 houses in the district (81.4%) obtain their water supply from the public mains and 244 (7.6%) from private mains.

NOTE Any apparent discrepancy in the figures given is due to houses being closed by Slum Clearance Procedure.

(C) SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

(1) Sewerage Schemes.

(a) Gurney Slade & Stratton-on-the-Fosse (Second stage).

Both these schemes were completed in mid year and owners were requested to connect up their houses.

(b) Evercreech.

At the end of 1959 the Council forwarded the outline scheme to the Ministry. Ministry approval to the inviting of tenders was obtained early in 1960 and the Council's Consulting Engineers were instructed to proceed with the preparation of plans, etc., with a view to inviting tenders. In April, 1960 the Council received confirmation from the Ministry of Housing & Local Government that as the proposed works were mainly for the replacement of existing facilities the Minister did not feel justified in making a grant towards the cost. The Council immediately took up this matter with the Ministry and in July the Minister relented and agreed that he was prepared to consider a half yearly grant of £150 for thirty years, and the Council regarded the Minister's decision as being reasonably satisfactory.

In mid year complaints were received of the inadequency of drainage facilities in the 'Bell Inn Area' and the Council decided that, as several properties in this area were not capable of being connected to any existing sewer, a small sewer extension be made to serve the 'Bell Inn Area' at an estimated cost of £2,000, such work to form part of the contract for the reconstruction of the Sewage Disposal Works. The Ministry then approved this extension.

In September tenders for the work were invited. Meanwhile negotiations with Messrs. C. & C. Prideaux, Ltd., with respect to the Trade Effluent Agreement continued. At the end of the year, however, some complications arose in view of the decision of Messrs. C. & G. Prideaux, Ltd., to extend their factory which would necessitate alterations to the drainage system. This proposed extension required amendments to the design of the new Sewage Disposal Works and this necessitated the Council's Consulting Engineers modifying the design of the works. It was noted that the total capital costs of the scheme was now computed at £73,000 (as against £66,700) of which £55,000 would be borne by the Council, a decrease of £1,900 on the previous figure. At the end of the year the Council accepted the amended scheme and agreed that, as soon as Messrs. C. & G. Prideaux, Ltd., had agreed the principles of the suggested re-apportionment of capital and running costs, the amended scheme should be forwarded to the Ministry and the County Council for their approval.

Tenders had been received before this complication had arisen and the Council had perforce to defer acceptance of the lowest tender of £63,615 in view of the modifications to the scheme.

(c) Proposed Sewerage Schemes for Ditchheat, Holcombe & Pilton.

These outline schemes were received by the Council from the Consulting Engineers early in the year and showed the estimated costs of the schemes to be as follows :-

Ditchheat (including Alhampton)..... £47,100

Holcombe..... £54,000

Pilton..... £64,000

Owing to the high cost of these three schemes the Council, after carefully considering all the circumstances, decided that they would have to effect economies. It was decided that the sewerage of the hamlet of Alhampton should be omitted from the Ditchheat scheme for the time being and that certain lengths of sewer in the more scattered parts be omitted from the Holcombe & Pilton schemes for the time being at least. After these trimmings of the three schemes the following estimated costs were produced :-

Ditchheat (excluding Alhampton)..... £36,050.

Holcombe..... £50,000.

Pilton..... £45,400.

The Council then decided to carry out these reduced schemes at a total cost of £131,450 and instructed the Consulting Engineers to prepare the necessary drawings, etc., with a view to submitting the schemes to the Ministry and the County Council. The Council also made application to the Minister of Housing & Local Government for consent to the borrowing of £131,450 and for a grant under the Rural Water Supply & Sewerage Act.

Later in the year there was opposition to the site chosen for the proposed sewage Disposal Works at Ditchheat and alternative sites were being investigated.

(d) Hamlet of Parbrook (West Bradley Parish). Following a complaint early in the year of pollution of a ditch in the hamlet of Parbrook by sewage from local properties, the Council considered that it might be expedient to sewer this area and instructed the Consulting Engineers to prepare an outline scheme. In April the outline scheme was submitted to the Council with an estimated cost of £15,900. The proposed scheme to serve 33 houses in the hamlet gave a cost per house of £482 and the Council reluctantly decided that the public health circumstances in this case did not merit at present the carrying out of such a costly scheme and deferred further consideration of the scheme. The Council decided however that temporary measures should be carried out at an estimated cost of £300 to alleviate the nuisance in the ditch.

(e) Oakhill Sewage Disposal Works. Owing to the requirements of the local brewery the Consulting Engineers were instructed to investigate alterations to the Sewage Disposal Works. In August the Council received a report from the Consulting Engineers dealing with works covering the reception of trade effluent from the brewery into the Council's sewers and the treatment thereof at the Sewage Disposal Works and it was noted that the estimated cost of the proposed works was £24,000. The report was referred to the Brewery Co., with a request to them that they made the required contribution towards the cost of the scheme. At the end of the year discussions were still taking place between the Council and the Brewery Company.

(e) West Crammore. In early 1960 the Council considered the sewerage of West Crammore, mainly from the point of view of housing needs, but adjourned consideration until more information was available as to housing developments in the Parish. Towards the end of the year the

matter of sewerage had not been finally resolved but meanwhile it had been decided to proceed with the construction of 16 Council houses and the Ministry in approving this building programme had agreed to a temporary drainage plant for these houses on the understanding that a proposed main drainage scheme for the village was being prepared. The Council, therefore, felt that they were morally bound to proceed with the preparation of the scheme and instructed their Consulting Engineers accordingly.

(f) Lydford. In view of drainage difficulties in the Cross Keys area of Lydford Parish and also difficulties in regard to the Council's own houses (South View) the Council considered the possibility of sewerage the area but on going fully into the matter and coming to the conclusion that a sewerage scheme would be very costly and that, because of the Council's present programme of sewerage schemes, some time might elapse before any scheme for this area could be prepared and carried out, further consideration of this project was deferred until a later and more appropriate time.

2. Pollution of River Sheppey at Crocombe. Following the Ministry Enquiry at the end of 1959 the Council received from the Shepton Mallet Urban District Council their policy framed to remedy the pollution of the river Sheppey from their sewage works. The Urban District Council in their letter were satisfied beyond doubt of the incapacity of their Sewage Disposal Works to treat adequately the trade wastes and the town's domestic sewage and had instructed their Consulting Engineers to prepare a scheme for the enlargement of the works and to advise on all possible ameliorative measures pending construction of the enlarged works.

Measures were taken to alleviate the pollution and as a result the nuisance to the people of Croscombe was kept down during the year.

3. Drainage of Existing Houses.

Table B on page 37 shows the number of houses in the district drained to a public sewer at the end of 1960 as 1,063 (33.1%) an increase of 42 over the previous year. 1,517 houses (47.7%) are drained to cesspits or septic tanks and 635 houses (19.7%) have no drainage or have unsatisfactory drainage (35 less than in 1959).

(D) CLOSETS AND OTHER SANITARY FACILITIES.

Table B on page 37 shows that 2,559 houses in the district (79.56%) have a water closet, an increase of 43 on last year; 16 houses (0.4%) have shared closets (2 less than last year); 588 houses (18.33%) have a pail or chemical closet (29 less than last year) and 52 houses (1.62%) have a privy closet (4 less than last year).

The table also shows that 265 houses in the district (8.2%) have no sink (16 less than last year) and 1,163 (36.2%) have no bath (34 less than last year).

The general improvement under this heading is mainly due to 3 factors - Slum Clearance, Improvement Grants and voluntary efforts by owners.

(E) REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL/SALVAGE.

1. Refuse Collection & Disposal.

The Council's 12 cubic yard Bedford Lorry (with Diesel engine) is now in its seventh year of service and the lorry and the crew of driver and 2 loaders continue to give satisfactory service. There were, however, some breakdowns of the lorry but these did not seriously disrupt the collection service. The fortnightly collection for each parish continued but the increasing number of houses is beginning to put a strain on this schedule.

The tip at Moorwood (Ashwick) continued in operation as the sole tip and the tip was kept in a reasonably satisfactory condition by the refuse lorry crew.

During the year 668 loads of refuse were collected, a slight increase on last year.

Mr. T.E. Watts, the lorry driver, was awarded a medal for five years safe driving.

2. Salvage.

(a) Waste Paper. During the year the Waste Paper Dealers were still imposing certain restrictions by way of quota to keep an even flow of waste paper collection but 16 tons 7 cwts & 3 qtrs., were despatched to the dealers and yielded the sum of £143.18.11d (compared with £195.3.8d in 1959).

(b) Scrap Metal.

24 tons 12 cwts., of scrap metal was despatched to the dealers during the year, and the Council received £147.5.5d (compared with £90.7.11d for the previous year).

(c) General.

Total income from salvage amounted to £291.3.4d some £6 more than last year. Out of this income must be deducted the men's bonus, but since the new bonus rates came into force the amount of salvage collected has greatly increased.

(F) GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.

1. Smoke Abatement.

A survey of all the quarries in the district was carried out to ascertain the extent of dust nuisances in the district and to see if anything could be done to abate these dust nuisances. Quarrying is an essential industry of the district and dust emission in some degree is unavoidable. Legislation, including the Clean Air Act of 1956, is singularly unhelpful in this type of atmospheric pollution, and the existing provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, are not of much help.

2. Caravans & Camping Sites.

In October, 1960 the Caravan Sites & Development Act, 1960 came into force and all existing caravan licences were at the end of the year being reviewed in the light of the provisions of the new Act. Under the new Act there is joint control between the District Council, as the licensing authority, and the County Council, as the planning authority. Applications were received from all existing licence holders but consideration of applications was deferred pending the findings of the Somerset Branch of the Rural District Council's Association with respect to the possibility of standard conditions being devised for attachment to licences.

3. Rag Flock. There are no premises in the district in which rag flock is manufactured or sold.

4. Agricultural (Health, etc.) Act, 1956.

15 farms were inspected under this Act which requires the Local Authority to ensure that there is adequate closet accommodation for farm workers. 2 of these 15 farms were found to be lacking an adequate closet and informal steps were taken to have this remedied.

5. Rats & Mice.

13 complaints were received of rats in dwelling houses and 5 complaints were received of rats infesting other premises. Advice was given in respect of 4 cases of mice infestation. The Council's Part time Rodent Operator continued routine inspection of houses for rats and the Council's sewers at Croscombe, Doultling, Evercreech, Oakhill, Stoke St. Michael & Stratton-on-the-Fosse were tested and treated where necessary. It was again necessary to treat the stream at Croscombe. 81 houses and 2 business premises were treated for the destruction of rats (an increase on last year) and 81 treatments of the Council's sewage works and refuse tip were also carried out.

6. Insect Pests.

11 cases of infestation of Cluster Flies and one infestation by Cockroaches were dealt with during the year and 4 wasps nests were destroyed.

7. Factories.

Table K on page 44 shows that 18 factories out of a total of 63 were inspected during the year. At the end of the year there were 37 Outworkers on the Council's list, all employed in the gloving industry.

8. Shops.

The provisions of the Shops Acts were borne in mind as routine inspections were made of the food shops.

9. Swill Plants.

The powers with respect to the licensing of Swill Boiling Plants under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, were delegated to the Council in 1958 by the County Council. Previously, the police carried out these functions. There are 3 such licensed plants in the district and although not strictly a Public Health duty, the 3 plants were inspected. The conditions existing at these 3 plants were not considered adequate for the purpose.

10. Visits.

During the year a total of 3,332 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors. Summarised these visits are as follows :-

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Private Houses.....	639 (18.9%)	432 (12.9%).
Improvement Grants.....	332 (10.0%)	230 (7.0%).
Council Houses.....	299 (9.0%)	264 (7.9%).
Drainage.....	445 (13.4%)	782 (23.3%).
Water Supplies.....	158 (4.8%)	129 (3.8%).
General Public Health Matters	559 (16.8%)	524 (15.7%).
Meat & Food Inspection.....	681 (20.5%)	778 (23.2%).
Food Premises.....	127 (3.8%)	93 (2.7%).
Interviews.....	92 (2.8%)	114 (3.4%).

11. Complaints.

During the year 89 complaints were received, made up as follows :-

General Housing matters.....	15
Drainage & Sewage Disposal.....	22
Closets.....	3
Rats & Mice.....	26

Other Pests.....	16
Keeping of Animals.....	2
Pollution of Rivers.....	1
Miscellaneous.....	4

12. Notices.

29 Informal Notices were served during the year. No Statutory Notices were served.

The position with regard to Notices served is as follows :-

Outstanding at beginning of year.....	44
Served during the year.....	29
Complied with during the year.....	30
Outstanding at the end of the year.....	43

13. Defects Remedied.

The number of defects remedied as a result of Notices is shown in Table J on page 43 .

(G) PRIVATE HOUSES

1. General. Improvements to housing conditions in the district again showed satisfactory results. No formal action was taken under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, but, nevertheless, progress was again made in the making fit of unfit houses. Table C (Condition of Houses) on page 38 shows the improvements in general housing conditions in the district and it will be seen that 7 houses in need of major repairs were made fit during the year as compared with 16 in 1959. This was achieved by informal action and by the utilisation of Discretionary Improvement Grants and these processes are continuing. Standard Grants are now under way and it is anticipated that the innovation of these grants

will show useful results in the improvement and making fit of houses. The figures quoted only allow for cases with which the Council's Officers are familiar - they do not allow for houses which are repaired by good landlords as a matter of routine and without the Council's knowledge.

2. Slum Clearance. The total number of Unfit houses was reduced by 20 during the year, the same figure as in 1959. The number of Unfit houses as ascertained by the comprehensive Housing Survey in 1955 was 326 and by the end of 1960 (after 5 years progress) this number had been reduced to 139. Thus in 5 years 187 houses (57.4%) have been dealt with - without any major Slum Clearance building schemes having been carried out. The Council's scheme to deal with unfit houses at Stratton-on-the-Fosse, had still not been finalised by the end of the year. The position with regard to this re-housing scheme is explained in the section on "Council Houses". Of the 139 unfit houses still to be dealt with, at the end of the year, 5 were void and uninhabitable, 68 are occupied by Old People whom the Council do not wish to disturb, and 13 are being repaired and put in order. This leaves a balance of 51 cases for re-housing (including the Stratton-on-the-Fosse scheme mentioned above) a reduction of 13 on the previous year.

The progress made during the year is shown in Table D (Unfit Houses) on page 39 .

Table E (Houses Closed) on page 39 shows that 15 houses were closed by means of Undertakings or Closing Orders. No Demolition Orders were made. Four houses which had been closed were made fit during the year and the Undertakings cancelled. One house previously condemned is occupied under licence and one house previously condemned but not licenced is still occupied.

3. Improvement Grants. Improvement Grants were still encouraged without restriction and the principle of a grant of 50% (with a maximum of £400) for "Discretionary" Grants was adhered to. The average Discretionary Grant was £325 $\frac{1}{2}$. Interest in this type of grant continued during the year and 17 formal applications were received (compared with 18 in 1959) (13 in 1958). Twelve formal applications for a Standard Grant were approved ~~at the end of~~ ^{during} the year and one scheme was completed during the year. This is the first full year's operation of this type of grant and the response is encouraging. Table F on page 40 shows that schemes for the improvement of 18 houses were completed during the year. Of this number 8 were for owner-occupiers and 10 for tenanted houses.

The effect that Improvement Grants has on making unfit houses fit is also shown. In addition to the number of formal applications received numerous enquiries were received which did not materialise into applications.

4. Private Houses Erected. 10 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year.

5. Overcrowding. No cases were discovered during the year and there are no cases on the Council's register.

6. Rent Act, 1957. Only one application for a certificate of disrepair was received during the year and there is no information to show that the Rent Act of 1957 has had any substantial effect in the district on rents generally. Many houses are still let at a very low rental, so low as to make it uneconomic for the owner to carry out substantial repairs or improvements. This state of affairs in many cases is neither good for the tenant, nor for the landlord, and results in a

prolongation of sub-standard housing. The Rent Act of 1957 has had no obvious effect in the district on the re-distribution of housing accommodation.

(H) COUNCIL HOUSES

1. Applications for Houses. At the end of the year there were 140 applications on the Council's Housing List, an increase of 20 during the year. Of this total of 140 only 71 cases were considered to have established a housing need, and these 71 applications consisted of 30 applications for houses and 41 applications for Old Peoples Bungalows. It is thus obvious that the major housing needs of the district are in respect of old people, the housing needs of families now having been largely resolved except for a few parishes where the building of Council houses has met with difficulty.

During the year 16 houses were re-let when becoming vacant, eight Old Peoples Bungalows were erected and occupied during the year, and one was re-let on becoming vacant.

Details of applications, etc., are given in Table G (Council Houses) on page 41 .

2. Building Programmes. At the end of 1959 the Council had approved a building programme of 19 houses and 31 old peoples bungalows and 6 of the bungalows were under construction. Progress during the year on these 19 houses and 31 bungalows was as follows :-
 - 2 houses at Pilton - building in progress.
 - 2 houses & 2 bungalows at Crammore - this site programme was altered as will be seen in the remarks following.
 - 2 houses at Downhead - plans prepared & land being sought.
 - 13 houses & 3 bungalows (for Slum Clearance) at Stratton-on-the-Fosse - Purchase of land agreed, tender accepted & contract being prepared.

16 Old Peoples Bungalows & Warden's house at Tvercreech - work

commenced in November.

2 bungalows at Batcombe - completed and occupied.

2 bungalows at Croscombe - completed and occupied.

4 bungalows at Holcombe - completed and occupied.

2 bungalows at Ditchheat - no progress.

The 14 garages at Stoke St. Michael were completed.

At the beginning of the year the Council formulated the following building programme :-

Ashwick - 8 houses.

Crammore - 4 houses & 4 bungalows (see remarks below) in lieu
of 2 houses & 2 bungalows already agreed.

Croscombe - Further 4 bungalows.

Ditchheat - 4 houses.

Holcombe - Further 4 bungalows.

Pilton - 2 further houses.

Stoke St. Michael - 6 bungalows.

Of the above programme, Ministry approval was sought for the 8 houses at Ashwick but at the end of the year the Ministry were seeking amendments to the Estate Layout with which the Council would not agree.

There is no progress to report as far as the 4 houses at Ditchheat, the further 2 houses at Pilton, the 4 bungalows at Croscombe, the 4 bungalows at Holcombe and the 6 bungalows at Stoke St. Michael. These schemes will be put in hand as the opportunity arises but the Council's present programme is quite substantial.

With regard to the Crammore houses, a layout plan for the site was prepared and this showed that 10 houses and 6 bungalows could be

built. It became obvious to the Council that progress in this parish had been much delayed and that as a result the Council agreed that the whole site should be developed at once as a matter of urgency. The Council, therefore, cancelled all previous building programmes for Crammore and sought Ministry approval to the construction of 10 houses and 6 bungalows at once. The Ministry agreed, and plans were put in hand. At the end of the year there was further delay when the Ministry called for technical details of the Sewage Disposal Plant for the houses. As a matter of interest the Council agreed that one of these houses be earmarked for an invalid and that it should be suitably adapted for the purpose.

3. Intermediate Accommodation for Homeless, etc., Families. Following correspondence from the Somerset County Council early in the year the Council expressed the opinion that in the case of families rendered homeless the problem needed a fresh approach and requested the County Council to consider the possibility of devising a scheme which, in association with Housing Authorities, might mitigate the hardships and at the same time ease the financial burdens of the County Council in providing Part III accommodation. As a result a meeting was held in October between representatives of the Council and of the County Council and the Council agreed to endeavour to acquire properties which might be utilised as intermediate accommodation with the County Council, as the Welfare Authority, guaranteeing the economic rent of such accommodation provided by the Council and also the County Council deploying an appropriate Social Worker to assist in re-habilitating a family for a permanent home. At the close of the year the Council were negotiating for the acquisition of one such property which it was considered could be made suitable for use as intermediate accommodation.

The ~~estimated~~ cost of bringing this

house up to a reasonable standard was estimated at £850.

(J) INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk. With the coming into force of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, on the 1st October, 1960, all licensing of designated milks (Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised & Sterilised) passed to the County Council. Only the registration of Dairies and Distributors is now carried out by the Council and of these premises 3 are registered. All sampling of milk is carried out by the County Council.
2. Ice-Cream. 2 premises were registered during the year for the sale of Ice-cream. All the Ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed and from reputable firms outside the district. There are no premises in the district where ice-cream is manufactured.
3. Food Shop Byelaws. Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 came into operation in the Rural District in July, 1950. Informal action was taken in some cases and this achieved the necessary results.
4. Court Proceedings. The Council took proceedings under the Food & Drugs Act in respect of a loaf containing a beetle and obtained a conviction, the defendants being fined £5. and costs awarded to the Council.
5. Food Premises Generally. Table M (Analysis of Food Premises) on page 46 shows the number of food premises in the district.
More inspections were carried out than in previous years.
6. Slaughterhouses. The two private slaughterhouses (at Pylle and Evercreech) continued in use during the year. The number of cattle & calves killed at Pylle slaughterhouse during the year was more than in 1959.

Killing figures at the two slaughterhouses were as follows :-

	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pylle.....	644	10,587	1,721	987	13,939.
Evercreech..	121	13	338	122	594.

During the year the Council prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, their report on the slaughtering facilities in the district as required under the terms of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. The report was advertised as required in the local press. The Council in their report recommended the Minister to approve 1st January, 1962 as the date when all the construction regulations should apply to all slaughterhouses in the Rural District.

7. Slaughtermen. 15 Slaughtermen were licensed by the Council under the Slaughter of Animals Acts. The Council resolved during the year to issue licenses in future without payment of fee. Previously a one shilling fee had been payable.

8. Meat Inspection. Overtime was again necessary for meat inspection duties, particularly at Evercreech where most of the killing is done outside normal office hours. Nevertheless, full inspection of meat was carried out at both slaughterhouses and Tables N & O on pages 47 & 48 show the amount of meat condemned for various reasons.

As will be seen from Table N on page 47 few carcasses are now condemned for Tuberculosis and the majority of carcasses are condemned for less obvious reasons. Septicaemia, Fever and the like (which are considered much more dangerous conditions from a food consumption point of view) are the major reasons for condemnation of carcasses. Meat condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis outnumbers greatly, in any case, that condemned for Tuberculosis.

The number of "Casualties" killed and inspected remains high and great vigilance is necessary when inspecting this type of carcase.

There were 14 cases of Cysticercus Bovis in cattle (the larval stage of the human tape worm) the same number as in 1959. There is no drop in the incidence of these cases. Carcases affected with this disease must be placed in cold storage to kill the larvae and this measure is not popular among butchers.

Assistance in meat inspection was again given to Street U.D.C., on occasions when their Inspector was away.

9. Other Foods Condemned. 9 tins of food (39 lbs) were condemned by way of voluntary surrender. In most cases proprietors dispose of unsound food without asking for Condemnation Certificates.
10. Disposal of Condemned Food. Meat is disposed of to approved fertilizer manufacturers and other foods are buried, when necessary, on the refuse tip.

TABLE A - ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLIED TO HOUSES EITHER
OCCUPIED OR CAPABLE OF BEING OCCUPIED.

PARISH	No. of Houses.		No. having piped water supply into or onto the houses.		No. of houses supplied by Standpipe.		No. of Houses with wells springs, etc., laid on internally.		No. of Houses with external supply from well or springs.	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
Ashwick	329	327	302	301	21	20	5	5	1	1
Batcombe	136	138	102	104	3	3	31	31	-	-
Binegar	83	82	69	69	10	10	3	3	1	-
Bradley W.	86	85	84	83	-	-	-	-	2	2
Cranmore	119	119	95	95	12	12	11	11	1	1
Croscombe	185	189	160	166	16	14	7	7	2	2
Ditcheat	200	201	188	189	10	10	2	2	-	-
Doulting	181	181	154	155	16	15	7	7	4	4
Downhead	34	34	23	23	3	3	8	8	-	-
Emborough	46	46	42	43	-	-	2	2	2	1
Evercreech.	470	470	434	435	14	14	21	21	1	1
Holcombe	204	207	194	199	9	7	1	1	-	-
Lamyat	46	45	36	36	-	-	7	7	3	2
Lydford	118	117	105	106	1	1	9	9	3	1
Milton C.	33	33	24	24	1	1	8	8	-	-
E. Pennard.	118	119	93	94	-	-	16	16	9	9
Pilton.	251	254	220	233	4	4	16	16	1	1
Pylle.	48	50	40	42	-	-	7	7	1	1
Stoke St.M.	232	231	216	216	9	8	5	5	2	2
Stratton/ Fosse.	288	287	246	246	26	25	13	13	3	3
Total	3207	3215	2837	2859	155	147	179	179	36	30
			88.5	88.9	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.6.	1.1	0.93

TABLE B - SANITARY FACILITIES OF HOUSES

	1959	1960
Total Houses in District (but not including void houses controlled by Undertakings or Closing Orders.	3,207.	3,215.
(1) <u>Water Supply</u>		
(a) <u>Internal Supply</u>		
Houses with Public main water.	2516 (78.5%)	2550 (79.3%)
Houses with Private main water.	252 (7.8%)	243 (7.5%)
Houses with well, spring, etc., piped to house.	179 (5.6%)	179 (5.6%)
Total Houses with Internal Supply.	2,947 (91.9%)	2,972 (92.4%)
(b) <u>External Supply. (Individual).</u>		
(a) From Public Main.	68 (2.12%)	65 (2.02%)
(b) From Private Main.	1 (0.03%)	1 (0.03%)
(c) Well, Spring, etc.	36 (1.12%)	30 (0.93%)
Total houses with individual external supply	105 (3.27%)	96 (2.98%)
(c) <u>No individual Supply.</u>		
From standpipe on Public Main.	139 (4.3%)	131 (4.1%)
From standpipe on Private Main.	16 (0.5%)	16 (0.5%)
Total houses with no individual supply	155 (4.8%)	147 (4.6%)
(2) <u>Closets.</u>		
Houses with own water closet.	2,516 (78.6%)	2,559 (79.56%)
Houses with shared water closets.	14 (0.4%)	14 (0.43%)
Houses with own pail or chemical closet.	617 (19.2%)	588 (18.33%)
Houses with shared " " "	4 (0.1%)	2 (0.06%)
Houses with privy.	56 (1.7%)	52 (1.62%)
(3) <u>Drainage.</u>		
Houses drained to public sewer.	1,021 (31.8%)	1,063 (33.1%)
Houses drained to satisfactory cesspit or septic tank.	1,516 (47.3%)	1,517 (47.2%)
Houses with unsatisfactory or no drainage.	670 (20.9%)	635 (19.7%)
(4) <u>Other Sanitary Appliances.</u>		
Houses with no sink.	281 (8.8%)	265 (8.2%)
Houses with no bath.	1,197 (37.3%)	1,163 (36.2%)

TABLE C - CONDITION OF HOUSES (FITNESS)

<u>Total Houses in District</u>	End of 1959.	End of 1960.
(Not including void houses controlled by Undertakings or Closing Orders).	3,207.	3,215.
Houses unfit & not repairable at reasonable expense.	159.	139.
Houses in need of Major Repairs.	157.	150.
Houses in need of Minor Repairs.	470.	469.
Houses with some Public Health defect(s) (mainly dampness or drainage.)	503.	497.
Pre-war private houses fit in all respects.	1,245.	1,272.
Post-war private houses.	149.	159.
Council houses.	524.	529.

TABLE D - UNFIT HOUSES

	Position as result of Survey - May, 1955.	Dealt with to 31.12. 1959.	Doalt with 1960.	Balance at 31.12.60.
Void houses not under control.	36	29	2	5
Houses occupied by old folk who do not wish to be disturbed.	108	39	1	68
Occupied houses where owner wishes to make fit	48	29	4	15
Houses where tenants will have to be re- housed.	134	70	13	51
TOTALS	326	167	20	139

The number of unfit houses in the district has been reduced by 57% in the past 5 years (i.e. since Slum Clearance has been resumed).

TABLE E - HOUSES CLOSED

Total void unfit houses in respect of which an Undertaking (not to permit re-occupation until made fit) was in force at 31.12.59.	74
Now Undertakings accepted 1960.	15
Made fit during the year.	4
Converted to Agricultural Stores.	1
Demolished.	1
Balance at 31.12.60.	83
Of the balance of 83 houses which are still unfit & in respect of which Undertakings are still in force, proposals to make fit have been received in respect of 16 of these which leaves 67 houses void and controlled by Undertakings of which there is no information at present as to whether they may be made fit or not.	

TABLE F - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS - 1960

A. DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.

1. Number of Applications Approved.

	Approved.		Rejected.	
	Applic- ations.	No. of Houses.	Applic- ations.	No. of Houses.
(a) to 31.12.59.	105	114	Nil	Nil
(b) during 1960.	16	16	Nil	Nil
Totals to-date.	121	130	Nil	Nil

2. Schemes Completed.

	Owner/ Occu- pier.	Tenanted Houses.	Total	Previous Category of Houses.				
				Unfit	Major Rep- airs	Minor Rep- airs	Fit	Non Dom estic
(a) to 31.12.59.	34	56	90	19	20	41	9	1
(b) During 1960.	8	8	16	3	4	6	2	1
Totals to-date	42	64	106	22	24	47	11	2

B. STANDARD GRANTS.

1. No. of Applications.

	Approved	Rejected
(a) to 31.12.59.	1	Nil
(b) During 1960.	12	Nil
Totals to-date.	13	Nil

2. Schemes Completed.

	Owner/ Occu- pier.	Tenanted houses.	Total	Previous Category of houses.				
				Unfit	Major Rep- airs	Minor Rep- airs	Fit	Non Dom estic
(a) to 31.12.59.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) during 1960.	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-
Totals to-date	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-

TABLE G - COUNCIL HOUSES - 1960.

APPLICATIONS

(a) All cases including Old Peoples Bungalows.

On list at 1.1.1960.....	120
Now Applications - 1960.....	69
Cancelled or otherwise removed from the list.....	49
On list at 31.12.1960.....	140

(b) Recommended Cases only.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Old People</u>
On list at 1.1.1960.	59	26	33
Now Applications, 1960 ...	31	16	15
Cancelled or otherwise ... removed from list.	19	12	7
On list at 31.12.1960	71	30	41

NOTE In addition to the 41 Old People applying for bungalows at 31.12.1960, 12 old people occupying Council Houses had applied for re-housing in a bungalow.

DWELLINGS ALLOCATED

A. HOUSES.

Number of houses erected by Council & occupied during the year ..	Nil
Number of existing houses re-allocated.....	16
<u>Total</u>	<u>16</u>

B. OLD PEOPLES BUNGALOWS.

Number of Old Peoples Bungalows erected by the Council and occupied during the year.....	8
Number of existing Old Peoples Bungalows re-allocated.....	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>9</u>

TABLE H - VISITS

	1959	1960
1. Dwelling Houses - Public Health Acts.....	109	123
2. Dwelling Houses - Housing Acts.....	323	516
3. Improvement Grants.....	230	332
4. Overcrowding.....	-	-
5. Council Houses.....	264	229
6. Water Supplies.....	129	158
7. Drainage & Sewage Disposal.....	782	445
8. Infectious Diseases.....	5	1
9. Atmospheric Pollution.....	26	32
10. Refuse Collection and Disposal.....	86	140
11. Rats & Mice Suppression (By Rodent Operator)....	1823	1565
12. Rats, Mice & Other Vermin (by P.H. Inspectors)..	96	103
13. Stables / Piggeries.....	23	5
14. Moveable Dwellings.....	52	54
15. Factories & Workshops.....	15	18
16. Meat Inspection & Slaughterhouse.....	761	673
17. Other Food Inspection.....	17	8
18. Butchers.....	17	9
19. Ice-Cream Dealers.....	12	10
20. Public Houses.....	18	8
21. Canteens / Restaurants.....	13	16
22. Other Food Premises.....	33	84
23. Interviews.....	114	92
24. Civil Defence.....	-	6
25. Miscellaneous.....	221	200

TABLE J - DEFECTS, ETC., REMEDIED AS A
RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

	<u>1960.</u>
External Walls Repaired.....	2
Floors Repaired or Renewed.....	2
Windows Repaired or Renewed.....	1
Staircases Repaired or Renewed.....	1
Water Services Provided.....	1
Drains Cleared, Repaired, renewed or Provided.....	13
Cesspool/Sewage Tanks Cleansed, Repaired, Renewed or Provided.....	2
Closets Repaired, Renewed or Provided.....	5
Sinks Renewed/Provided.....	1
Nuisances from Animals.....	3
Miscellaneous Public Health Contraventions.....	3
Food Premises - Contraventions Remedied.....	13

NOTE These figures do not include defects remedied voluntarily,
or by way of Improvement Grants or by making fit unfit houses.

TABLE K - FACTORIES.

1. Inspection.

	No. on Register	Number of		Occrs. Prosecuted.
		Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	
(1) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are enforced by Local Authority (Non-power Factories).	10	2	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) above in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authorities (Power Factories).	53	16	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers premises)	Nil	-	-	-
Totals	63	18	1	-

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Defects.	No. of cases where defects were found.				No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspr.	By H.M. Inspr.	
Lack of cleanliness (Sec. 1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Sec. 2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unsatisfactory Temperature (Sec. 3).	-	-	-	-	-
Ventilation (Sec. 4).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7).					
(a) Insufficient.	-	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including Outworkers).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil

TABLE L - PREMISES REGISTERED OR LICENSED AS FOOD PREMISES, ETC.

ICE - CREAM	
Number of premises registered for manufacture.	Nil.
Number of premises registered for sale.	47

PRESERVED FOODS, ETC.	
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages.	5

TABLE M - ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES

Business Carried on.	Total	Inspec- tions.	Notices served.	Contraven- tions Remedied
Butchers only.....	2	1	1	3
Butchers & Sausage Manufacturers.....	5	8	-	-
Public Houses only.....	26	4	-	3
Public House & Restaurant.	4	3	-	-
Public House & Ice-cream Dealer.....	4	1	1	1
Public House, Restaurant & Ice-cream Dealer.....	2	-	-	-
Grocers & Greenbrocers....	14	24	2	2
Grocer & Ice-cream Dealer.	29	47	1	5
Bakehouse only.....	2	8	-	1
Bakehouse & Ice-cream Dealer	1	6	-	1
Confectioner only.....	4	2	-	-
Restaurant & Canteen.....	6	9	1	1
Restaurant, Grocer & Ice- cream Dealer.....	2	4	-	-
Restaurant & Ice-cream Dealer.....	2	3	-	-
Ice-cream Dealer only.....	6	6	-	-
Food Factory.....	1	-	-	-
Food Factory & Canteen....	1	-	-	-
Wet & Fried Fish.....	2	1	-	-
Cheese Store.....	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	114	127	6	13

TABLE N - MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED 1960.

1. WHOLE CARCASSES AND OFFAL CONDEMNED.

Condemned for	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Septicaemia.	2	1	25	-	21	49
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Diseases.	-	-	-	1	-	1
Fevered, ill-bled.	1	-	46	11	22	80
Dropsy.	-	8	-	5	10	23
Moribund.	-	1	4	-	2	7
Jaundice.	-	-	4	-	2	6
Misc. Conditions.	-	-	-	2	2	4
TOTALS	3	10	79	19	59	170

2. PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

Condemned for	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	4	4
Dropsy.	-	4	-	1	1	6
Abscesses.	1	-	-	5	10	16
Damage.	-	8	8	6	4	26
Pleurisy/ Peritonitis.	4	8	1	-	13	26
Misc. Conditions.	1	2	3	2	12	20
TOTALS	6	22	12	14	44	98

3. OFFAL CONDEMNED.

2,044 items of edible offal (Heads, Tongues, Lungs, Livers, Kidneys, etc.) were condemned.

4. TOTAL ANIMALS KILLED AND INSPECTED. 14,533.

<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Other Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs, etc.</u>
250.	515.	10,600.	2,059.	1,109.

TABLE O - MEAT INSPECTION - 1960.

	Cattle (excl- uding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	515	250	10,600	2,059	1,109	-
Number Inspected.	515	250	10,600	2,059	1,109	-
(A) Meat & Offal Condemned for Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole Carcasses Condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part Carcasses or Organs condemned.	-	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of Animals aff- ected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.36	-
(B) Meat & Offal condemned for Cysticercus Bovis.						
Generalised-Carcasses totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration.	9	5	-	-	-	-
Part Carcasses or Organs Condemned.	9	5	-	-	-	-
Carcasses affected with C Bovis but condemned for some other reason.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of Animals affected with Cysticercus Bovis.	3.5	4.0	-	-	-	-
(C) All Other Diseases.						
Whole Carcasses condemned.	3	10	79	19	59	-
Part Carcasses or Organs condemned.	101	127	601	169	343	-
Percentage of Animals affected.	20.2	54.8	6.4	9.1	36.2	-
(D) Weight of Meat & Offal condemned. (in lbs.) for :-						
(a) Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	65	-
(b) Cysticercus Bovis.	354	272	-	-	-	-
(c) Other Diseases.	3026	10338	7985	1338	6887	-

TOTAL WEIGHTS CONDEMNED.

Tuberculosis.

2qtrs 9lbs.

Cysticercus Bovis.....

5cwts Cqtr 16lbs.

Other Diseases.....

12tons 10cwts 1qtr 17lbs.



